

MILL OPERATIVES HUNGRY.

A Great Day for the Proud Palmetto at Nashville.

A NEW MILL FOR GREENWOOD.

First Trolley Car in Charleston-- Killed His Small Brother--Teacher Saves Child's Life.

"E. J. W.," in the State, has this to say concerning the Palmetto Veterans at Nashville, Tenn., during the reunion: "The Palmetto boys were the heroes of the day all over the city. They carried branches of Palmetto and were cheered continuously, as they always are. Before the parade was over palmetto twigs could be seen in the hands of almost every lady one met. There was a great rush for it. The Palmetto division was the first in the parade, the only veterans ahead being the Tennessee general officers. Gen. Walker and all his staff wore hats made of plaited palmetto and their sashes were of the same beautiful and striking material. Gen. Walker also wore the same sash he wore in front of Nashville during the war. South Carolina had about 300 veterans in line. Capt. R. S. Desportes, the commandant of Camp Hampton, acted as brigadier general of the Second brigade in place of Col. Coward, who could not come. Carolina's sponsor, Miss Bratton, and her maid of honor, Miss Huger, rode in a carriage at the head of the division. Gen. Butler rode in the parade in a carriage with Gen. A. P. Stewart, the wife of Gen. Bate and the wife of Gen. Buckner. On the parade, at the corner of Church and Spruce street, Mayor H. H. Evans, of Newberry, and Comrades Tom Inglesby, Baron Holmes and John Ahrens raised an arch of Palmetto through which the throng and file of the Palmetto boys passed, receiving the greatest cheering. Further on the South Carolina divisions, seeing the sister of Sam Davis, the Tennessee scout who was executed for refusing to betray a friend, halted, and each man shook her hand. She was very much touched by the compliment. General Gordon, in passing the Palmetto headquarters, saluted the Palmetto flag and bowed to the Carolina ladies who were in the windows, and a feature of the parade was a representation of the Confederate flag by thirteen young ladies on horseback. The first represented South Carolina, being clad in a blue gown with thirteen white stars on the skirt and mounted on a black horse. The others coming in regular order were gowned in red and white. Miss Cora Hagar, of Mississippi, represented South Carolina. At the Confederate jubilee at the Exposition auditorium Gen. M. C. Butler made by far the most taking and appropriate of the minute speeches by representatives of the several Southern States."

In Charleston last Thursday the first trolley car of the new electric company was run in the presence of hundreds of spectators. Charleston never having had an electric line before, the sight was a novel one to many people, and the introduction of rapid transit was made the subject of much great rejoicing by the people of the city at large. The car was run between the power house and Luredo Park. The car used was the director's private car "Chicora." It is equipped with egg chairs and was filled with the food officials, the committee on streets and newspaper reporters. The trip was made to demonstrate to the committee the fenders to be used. The car started at 8:25 and ran smoothly. Large crowds all along the line watched the car. The officials and committees are entirely pleased with the workings of the new system. The regular service will be inaugurated on July 6, when Charleston will bid goodbye to the hayburners forever.

A special from Charleston to the Atlanta Constitution, says: "The affairs at the Charleston cotton mills, where the white operatives have been turned away for negroes, are in a serious condition. Just now the white hands, who are half-famished for want of work and money, are making a desperate effort to get back to their old positions, but it is hardly possible that they will succeed. At the indignation meeting the speeches were wild and bitter things were said about President Witte. The men, however, seemed to look at the condition like hungry wolves at bay and after much discussion agreed among themselves to send a committee to the mill owners with a request that the negroes be discharged and the old operatives put in."

A striking case of heroism and self-possession has just been displayed by a young lady teacher of Greenville. While the pupils were at play a little boy was bitten by a poisonous snake. The children were terrified, but the young teacher retained her presence of mind and immediately sucked the poison from the wound, which was on the leg. The child is suffering no ill effects from the bite other than a slight soreness.

Near Rock Hill, Jimmie McCaw, the 3-year-old son of a farmer, obtained possession of a small revolver belonging to his father. He placed the muzzle to the head of a 2-year-old brother and pulled the trigger. The baby victim, after lying in a state of unconsciousness for five hours, died.

The Secretary of the State has issued a charter to the Grendel cotton mill of Greenwood, which is capitalized at \$150,000.

It is reported from Charleston that Moore has again opened his original package store, and placed another Mr. Pinkusohn in charge. The Moore stock is protected from interference by Judge Simonton's order.

Senator McLaurin, called on the President last week to ask a pardon for Philip Gorlick, convicted of being short in his accounts in the Orangeburg postoffice and sentenced April last to nine months' imprisonment. He believes he will get it.

CROPS IN THE STATE.

Director Bauer's Weekly Summary of Conditions--Crop Conditions Good.

Director Bauer, of the weather crop bureau, has issued the following crop bulletin for this State:

The combination of steady high temperature, abundant sunshine and generally sufficient moisture was very favorable on crops, which made rapid growth, except that in places corn and cotton wilted in the midday sun, reviving again at night. Over portions of Barnwell, Bamberg, Pickens, Edgefield, Horry, Anderson, Aiken and Lexington counties the ground is very dry and hard. Over portions of Berkeley, Florence, Clarendon, Orangeburg, Horry, Chester and York counties the ground is too wet to plough and grass has become a menace to small corn and to cotton. Grassy fields are also reported from Sumter, Union and Newberry counties, otherwise fields are generally clean and free from grass or being rapidly put into such condition.

From Spartanburg and Fairfield complaint is received of crusted soil after the heavy rains of the previous week. Lands were badly washed in Edgefield and Greenfield.

All these adverse conditions are more than offset by reports of improvement in crop conditions, over the State generally, and applicable to all crops raised. Insects were less numerous and destructive than during any previous week of this crop season, although cinch bugs in York and Chester, on corn; a root louse or beetle on cotton in Richland, may be noted as exceptions.

Some of the lands flooded by the previous heavy rains have been replanted and others abandoned.

Corn is being laid by with prospects decidedly bettered, although adverse reports are numerous. Early corn is in silk and tassels. Its color is good except in Berkeley, where it is turning yellow. The improvement noted does not yet promise a full crop.

Cotton continues small, is healthy and the earliest is beginning to bloom. The plant made fair growth and its condition is generally satisfactory, except where injured by excessive rains in Berkeley, Chester and York. Some rust is noted in Fairfield and Lexington. Sea island cotton is in splendid condition, free from parasites and blooming.

Tobacco was injured by hail in portions of Florence, Clarendon and Darlington. Its condition has generally improved, but is not uniform, and in places tobacco shows signs of maturing too early.

Rice doing well in Colleton, but last planting somewhat injured by caterpillars. Is small in Williamsburg. Small and yellow in Lexington. Early rice heading well.

Watermelons poor and late, although showing decided improvements lately.

Early peaches inclined to be small and faulty. Grapes rotting badly in Darlington.

Pean being sown with corn and on stubble lands. Seed scarce over the eastern counties, but plentiful over the western. The crop is making good growth.

Wheat harvest practically finished. Fall oats also harvested, with generally good yields. Some damaged in the shock by rain. Spring oats being cut and are poor. Threshing begun, with yield of wheat good, of oats from poor to very good.

Gardens have kept up their abundant yield of seasonable vegetables. Pastures are better than heretofore.

Wild berries abundant over the entire State. Sugar cane of all varieties doing very well.

THE GRAND JURY

Throws Out Bills in Every Case Against Charleston Blind-Tigers.

A Charleston special to the State of the 25th, says: In the court of general sessions the grand jury threw out ten bills for violation of the dispensary law, which had been specially prepared by Solicitor Jervey to the end that indictments might be found. There were the only bills given the grand jury and since they were so unceremoniously and in short order disposed of, no more will be given at this term. The jury is the same which threw out seventy-five cases at the last term of court, which occasioned so much comment at the time.

Of course jurors refrain from talking for publication on their action. They claim, however, that their prejudice against the dispensary system and the manner of its enforcement has nothing to do with the case. They do not hesitate to say in justification of their action that they prefer to accept the word of alleged "blind-tigers" to that of dispensary constables or metropolitan police officers.

The action of the jury, of course, excited a good deal of comment. Their action is not, however, condemned generally, but there are many people who think that it would have been for the best interests of the city if "true bills" had been found and the cases given to the petit juries.

SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN.

T. H. Wannamaker Kills Chas. F. F. Jones at Bamberg.

At Bamberg, a difficulty occurred between Mr. T. Heber Wannamaker and Mr. Chas. F. Jones, in which Mr. Wannamaker shot Mr. Jones in the head, inflicting instant death.

The trouble was the outgrowth of bad feeling engendered between the two during the noted Copes-Murphy trial in Orangeburg about two years ago, in which Mr. Wannamaker gave some testimony regarding Mr. Jones' character, at which the latter took exception.

Mr. Wannamaker is a member of the New York cotton exchange and connected with the firm of Robert Moore & Co., and is now in the South traveling in the interest of the firm's business.

Mr. Jones was several years ago a State constable, a man of splendid physique, and acted in the capacity of special detective in the Murphy case.

The two met on the street in front of Messrs. Jones' livery stables, and after some words and blows Mr. Wannamaker fired the fatal shot, which, he claims, was in self-defense. After the shooting he surrendered to the sheriff.

PALMETTO POINTERS.

Jim Gaines, a negro plowman, was killed by lightning near Anderson.

The branch of the Keely Institute at Columbia is to be moved to Greenville.

A Greenville special to the Register says Dr. Charles Manly has resigned the presidency of Furman University.

The Barnwell Sentinel says that Solicitor Bellenger will not be a candidate for United States Senator.

Congressman Stanyame Wilson has secured an order allowing the appointment of two additional mail carriers for Columbia, to take effect on the first of September next.

Senator McLaurin has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate providing that the Confederate court records which were captured at Charleston when that city fell, and which have since been in Washington, be returned to the city of Charleston to be preserved there.

Aspen was visited Friday by a fearful storm which felled trees and unroofed and tore down many buildings. No lives were lost. Sumter was visited Thursday by a storm which did considerable damage to property in the city. One man was killed by lightning, and report says that three other deaths occurred in the county, one at Statesburg, one at Mayesville and another at Lynchburg.

AGRICULTURAL HALL CASE.

The Case Is Now Under Advise ment By the Court.

The Agricultural hall, now known as the State dispensary, was the subject of litigation before Judge Simonton in the United States circuit court in Charleston on the 22d. The case came up on the order issued at the instance of the attorney general, compelling E. B. Wesley to show cause why S. W. Vance, who is at present in control of the dispensary, should not have been made a party defendant to the suit. The matter of the authority of an officer to dispossess the State of its building and the motion for the staying of the execution of judgment, issued by the supreme court to place Wesley in charge of the building, until the claims and rights of Vance have been adjudicated, were also ably and fully argued by the learned counsel in the case. Mr. W. H. Lyles, who represented Wesley, was first heard. He spoke for two hours and was followed by Attorney General Barber, who occupied about the same time. Mr. Lyles was also heard in reply to Mr. Barber. The arguments possessed little of interest to one outside of the legal profession, as they dealt almost entirely with the law in the case. The case was taken under advisement by the court.

TRYING TO FIND THE CAUSE.

State Board of Health Investigating Fever at Clemson.

The State board of health has been requested by the authorities to make a thorough investigation into the causes of the fever at Clemson, for which there are several theories.

One theory, scouted by the doctors, is that the plowing up of some bottom lands at a distance from the college is responsible for the malaria; while still another theory attributes it to the water. The latter seems to be disposed of by the fact that though the professors get their water from a different source than the students, yet fever prevails in their families. The thought of escaping sewer gas, for a time, had everybody going about trying to detect its presence, but the fresh mountain air dispelled this theory. Lastly the theory has been attributed to the milk used.

TO THE POINT.

It is said that 1,000 men are employed at copper-mining in Ducktown, Cherokee county.

A silk mill at Salisbury is talked of. There is now only one in the State. It is at Wadesboro.

There are over 1,000 applications now on file for admission to the deaf mute school at Morganton.

Judge Hoke dismisses the mandamus case, in which it was sought to force the penitentiary to furnish free fifty convicts to the McDowell and Yancey turnpikes.

The Mooresville and Mocksville link of the Southern Railway is to be built to take the place of another track between Salisbury and Greensboro.

Gov. Russell appoints as directors of the Soldiers' Home Association on the part of the State, A. B. Andrews and W. W. Stonach, of Wake; J. S. Carr, of Durham, and J. A. Ramsay, of Rowan.

MAC CARTNEY GOES FREE.

Chapman the Only Guilty Sugar Trust Witness.

At Washington, on the 22d, Judge Bradley acquitted the last of the indicted witnesses who refused to answer the questions of the Sugar Senatorial Investigation Committee of 1894, Broker Mac Cartney, of this city, so that the only person who suffered because of these indictments was Broker Chapman.

Judge Bradley held that Chapman's case was the only one worthy of prosecution, because the committee asked him, as a committee, questions which it had right to ask, and which he refused to answer after he had been warned of the consequences of his refusal.

Apologies.

"Who's making all that racket out there? I want some chance to read and think."

"It's me as is slagin'," snapped the autocrat of the kitchen; "and what of it?"

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought it was my wife."--Detroit Free Press.

Girl--His spine is hurt. Another Girl--Then I suppose his football days are over. Girl--Oh, no. He can still play half-back, or quarter-back, anyway.--Detroit Journal.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

The Useful Oil Stove.

A writer in Table Talk, descanting upon the use of the little oil stove, says: "It is surprising how much can be done on one of these toy stoves with one or two burners, especially when one buys bread and cake and cooked meats at our delicacy bakeries. There is one objection to the oil stove. Nobody likes it breath, and breathe it must. I have discovered a way of sweetening this bad breath, which works like a charm. Set the stove by a window on the windward side of the room, with no especial draft to make it smoke, and out at the window, which is down an inch from above, will escape a good deal of its exhalation. Then, when the meal is cooked, set above the tiny flame, left on purpose for a few minutes, a teacupful of water, into which is dropped a spoonful of spice--ginger or cinnamon or cloves. The fragrance of the mixture when it boils creeps into every corner and drives before it every bit of griddle cake odor or sausage smoke. The disagreeable scent one often meets in the parlor oil stove or the bedroom heater, so popular of a cool morning, can be concealed by a bit of spice scattered on the tubing."

Do Not Use a Duster.

In caring for your bric-a-brac of fine, fragile china, or any piece of pottery too delicate to endure much handling, dispense altogether with the ordinary duster of commerce. Many pieces of china, especially rose bowls, beakers and vases, are decorated in relief with flower and leaf. These will certainly break off if handled with untutored fingers. Use a tiny bellows to puff away the dust from these tender excrescences and from such crannies as hide and hold the dust, being careful not to bring the nozzle sharply against the china. You will be surprised to see how clean the china can be kept by following this method for relief work and crevices. The rest of the piece can be wiped off with an old soft silk handkerchief.

The feather duster must not be brought near the shelf where the china is ranged. It may whisk off some precious piece, and is of no use as a china duster. The parlor china should not be washed often, as the process is rather dangerous; and the silk handkerchief does nearly all that is necessary. For other dusting the squares of cheesecloth are acceptable. The feather duster should have a long handle, for its proper use is to whisk off the tops of picture frames and high parts of windows and inside blinds and the strips of molding high up on the walls--in short, what is inaccessible to the woman dusting except with the aid of a stepladder. Portiere rails can be reached in this way, although, of course, it would be better to wipe them off with a soft cloth.--New Orleans Picayune.

Recipes.

Sponge Cream Pie--To three well-beaten eggs add one cup of sugar and stir well. Take one and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder and mix thoroughly. Then add flour to eggs and sugar and add one-half cup cold water. Lastly add one tablespoonful hot water and bake in two deep tins.

Finnan Toast--Open can of smoked finnan, drain off oil, put in dish over hot water pan, and wash and stir with a fork. Moisten with the juice of one lemon and about half a teaspoon of paprika. When smooth and hot spread the mixture on toast or crisped wafers. This is a good recipe for the chafing dish. Serve with olives.

Grilled Lamb--Foil the loin half an hour, then talk out, score. Sprinkle with a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard and a saltspoonful of pepper. Brush over with beaten yolk of egg and sprinkle well with bread crumbs seasoned with parsley. Put in pan and place in oven until brown--about one hour. Baste often in stock in which it was boiled.

Cream of Salmon Soup--Stir over the fire two tablespoons butter and three of flour in a saucepan until smooth; add boiled milk, cup at a time, until three pints have been used. Part water may be used. Season with salt, pepper and three gratings of nutmeg. Rub through a coarse sieve one can of salmon and add to the above. Let heat through and serve.

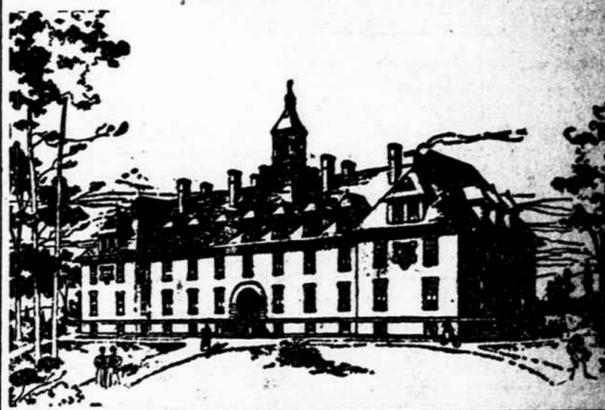
Cream for Above--Boil one cup water and one-half cup milk. Add when hot one egg (beaten) and one-third cup sugar, one tablespoon four wet with cold milk, all stirred together into the boiling water and milk. Let cook until as thick as jelly, flavor with a half-teaspoonful of vanilla and put between layers of sponge pie and also over the top. This should be eaten while still warm, but not hot.

Delicious Breakfast Chocolate--Put four ounces grated chocolate, dissolved in half-cup hot water, into saucepan of four cups of water and two tablespoons of sugar. Set over the fire. Beat the yolks of two eggs to a foam in half a cup of water and stir in. Then add a teaspoon each of rose and orange flower water. Simmer--do not boil--for four or five minutes. Use cream as for coffee. Serve with toast or coffee cake.

Eggs a l'Aurore--Have ready five eggs cooked twenty minutes below boiling point. In the lower pan set a cup of milk in the water, and when remove. Put into the upper pan tablespoon of butter and one of flour, mixed with half a teaspoon each of paprika and salt. Pour in the hot milk, and, when smooth, cut the eggs in quarters lengthwise and lay in the saucepan carefully. Cover, and when the eggs are heated take them out without breaking and pour a little sauce over them.

The Arkansas Senate voted an appropriation for the purchase and equipment of a convict farm.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE--FOR WOMEN--CHARLOTTE, N. C.



The above cut shows the main building of a new institution that has attracted much attention lately. This College is destined to be the pride of the South. The old custom of sending our Southern girls to extreme Northern schools during the coldest season of the year has worked physical disaster in many cases in the past. It has been lamented that the South has had so few colleges of high grade that compare with the best Northern schools. But the South is fast changing in this respect. Elizabeth College takes her place in the line of this educational progress. In the formation of the large faculty only teachers who have post-graduate culture from institutions of the highest standing in Europe and America have been selected. The new college building is of brick, trimmed with Indiana limestone, fire-proof, 173 feet frontage, 148 feet depth, 4-stories high, and has all the good points of modern classic architecture. At this school, which is strictly Christian and first-class in all respects, parents can feel that their daughters will enjoy all the comforts of a refined home and superior educational advantages. The College Campus consists of twenty acres of park-like grounds, with 100 developed, native trees, on a beautiful eminence overlooking the city of Charlotte, a splendid town of 25,000 population, popularly known as the "Queen City," and noted for its healthfulness, refinement and progressive-ness. See College announcements on another page. It will pay parents who have daughters to educate to consider the merits and advantages of this school of high education. The College Catalogue is handsomely gotten up and is now ready for distribution.

CAROLINA.

Words by Miss S. JESSIE WILBUR.

Music by C. B. RICHARDS.

Allegretto.

1. Talk of I - ta - ly's sun - ny skies, Of Nor - way's mid - night sun,
2. What was an - cient Rome or Greece With Caro - li - na com - pared?
3. If ev - 'ry oth - er land on earth, Con - fess their treas - ure rare,

Of Switzer - land's grand - est scen - er - y, England's fame by Shakes - peare won,
No mar - tyrs needs this land of peace, Her sor - row by all is shared,
And old N. C. with - held her own, There'd be no treas - ure there.

But grand - er far than these I know, Is Car - o - li - na's strand,
Our gal - lant men sur - pass the world, Our girls are peer - less, too,
And all their boast - ed beau - ties With one fair land were shared.

Her danc - ing streams, her wave - washed shore, And snow - capped mountains grand,
Our wo - men pure as the star - ry sky, And good, so - true and true,
Naught would our Car - o - li - na loose, Were she with it - eous - para.

CHORUS.

Car - o - li - na, Car - o - li - na the beau - ti - ful

Land of the true, Car - o - li - na the du - ti - ful Land for you.

The above song, "Carolina," was composed by Miss S. Jessie Wilbur, of Manson, N. C., who can supply copies, with music, on application.

A great dry goods store in Chicago has recently established in its own building a school where the employes are given free instruction in common and advanced branches of learning. Under such fostering influences the smallest cash-boy learns that intelligence rules the world, and that an ambition for education is manly. Suppose all business men should manifest the spirit of helpfulness here shown. Suppose, too, they avoided forcing the wages of persons in their employ down to the last dollar under which employment can be obtained. Suppose, also, that wise, yet generous consideration was shown in the payment of wages. Would employes then be restless and resentful? The uneasy mischief-makers would still be heard. They would make trouble under any condition of life. But the estranged attitude of the majority of our employes toward employers would be modified. Hardly more than the lifetime of one generation would be required to so nearly obliterate it, that it would no longer be a threatening cloud under which the malign influences of discontent and anarchy hope to control the future of the nation.

In this day and generation, to say that a man is busy implies that he has need of every particle of force his food will supply to carry on his work. When this man comes home from his work he must have rest. This is not a thing he may dispense with--he must have it. When he takes his food, he must be let alone, so that the blood will find its way to the stomach, and there enable him to properly digest that food, so that he may acquire a fresh store of force for use on the morrow.

To know great and inspiring men who have surpassed us in our own chosen work, and also others who have lighted up paths which we shall never enter, will tend to make us both loyal to our own pursuits and sympathetic to others. It will encourage modesty without diminishing energy, and will enable us to widen our outlook and extend our interest without losing ourselves.

"There are six necessities, you know, for a happy marriage." "What are they?" "First, a good husband." "And the others?" "The other five are money."--La Caricature.